

Chapter 2 Section 3

American Revolution

- Focus Questions #7
- Give three reasons to why the colonist disapproved with the economic system of Mercantilism.
- Why did government regulations upset the colonist?
- How does Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau influence the colonist?
- What effect does the French and Indian War have on the British, how does this affect the Americans?
- What is the outcome of the American Revolution?

Mercantilism

- The idea of how the world economy functioned.
- It believed that to become wealthy and powerful a country had to accumulate gold and silver by selling goods to other countries.
- It argued that countries should sell more goods than they bought.
- Countries should be self-sufficient in raw materials.

Pros and Cons of Mercantilism

- Gave colonies a reliable market to sell goods.
- Purchase manufactured goods.
- Gold and silver used to buy goods.
- Generated new wealth.
- Prevented the colonies from selling directly to other countries.
- Increased taxes.
- Goods more expensive.
- Merchants resort to smuggling goods.



Government Regulations

- Navigation Acts; created new taxes for the colonist. The act put restrictions on trade, and created more government control.
- Staple Act; increased taxes on imports from the colonies, and increased the price on many of the goods.
- King James also removed the colonies charters (government) and declared several colonies as one large royal colony.
- Sir Edmund Andros is declared first governor-general, he quickly increased new taxes and heavily enforced both the navigational act and staple act.

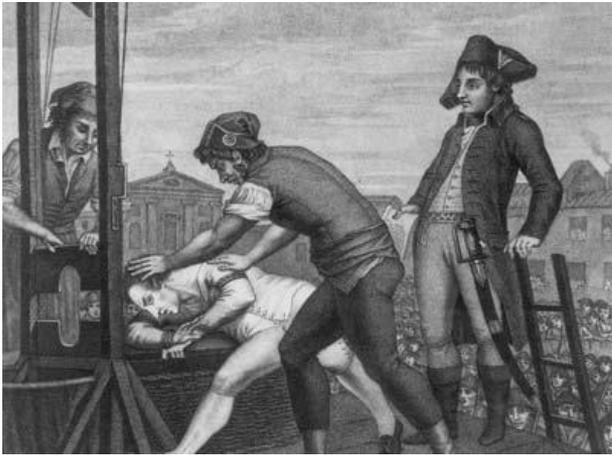
The Glorious Revolution

- The daughter of King James and her Dutch husband claim the throne.
- The Protestant faith is restored.
- England creates a Bill of Rights.
- The monarchs could not suspend Parliament's laws or create their own courts.
- King could not impose taxes, or raise an army without approval from Parliament.



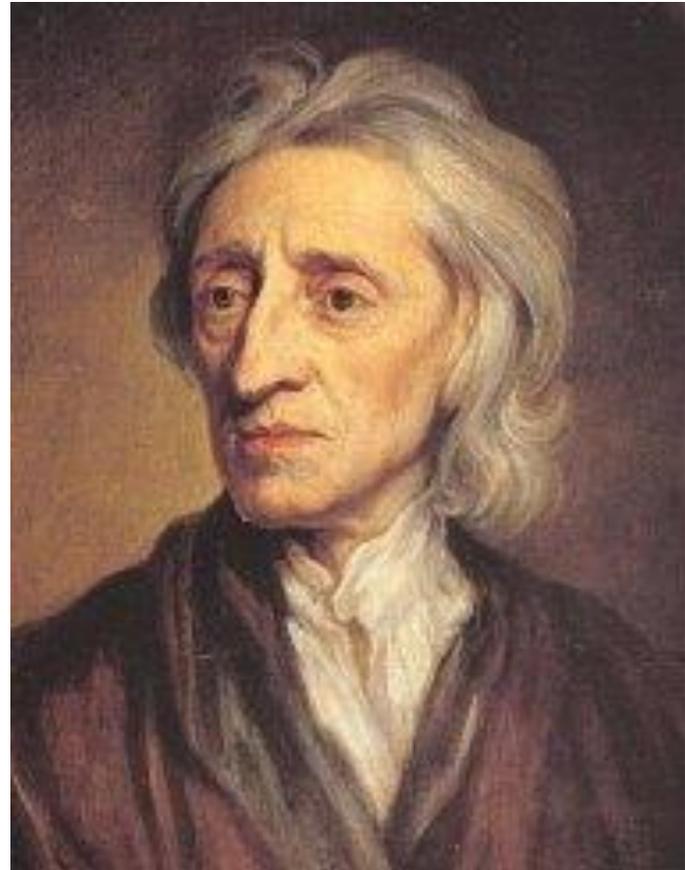
The Enlightenment

- People began to use reason and logic to figure out how things function.
- Took place between 1600's and 1700's
- Challenged ideas of god, government, rights and life.



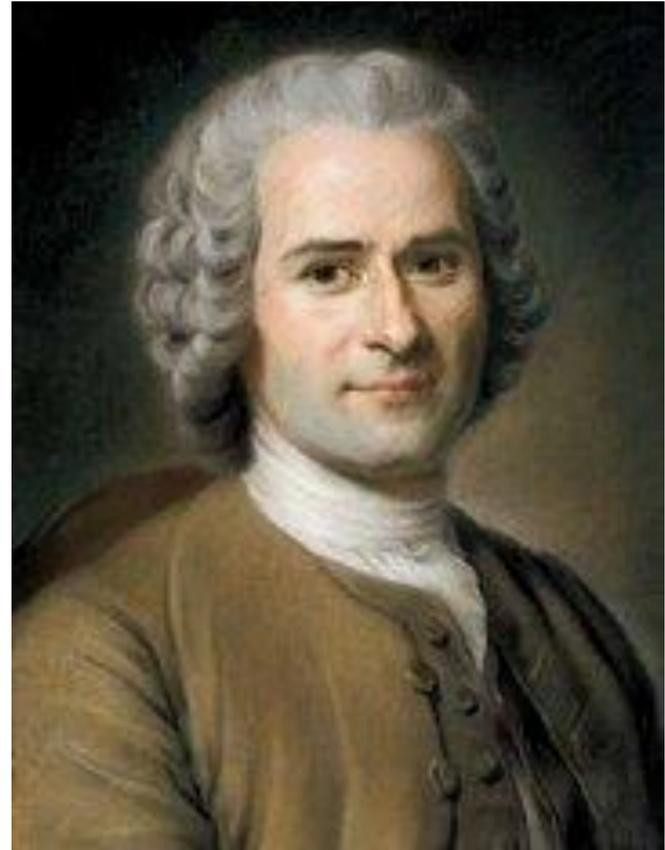
Enlightenment Thinkers

- John Locke:
- People are born with rights; life, liberty and property.
- Government must protect the people, their rights and they must uphold the laws.
- Revolution is justified if they don't
- People elect officials.



Enlightenment Thinkers

- Jean Jacques Rousseau
- “Social Contract” people should create their own government.
- Government rules with consent of the people.
- People make their own laws.



Enlightenment Thinkers

- Baron Montesquieu
- Three types of political power.
- Legislative, Judicial, and executive.
- Powers must be separated into different branches.
- This would protect the liberty of the people.
- Provides check and balances, which keeps government from abusing its power.



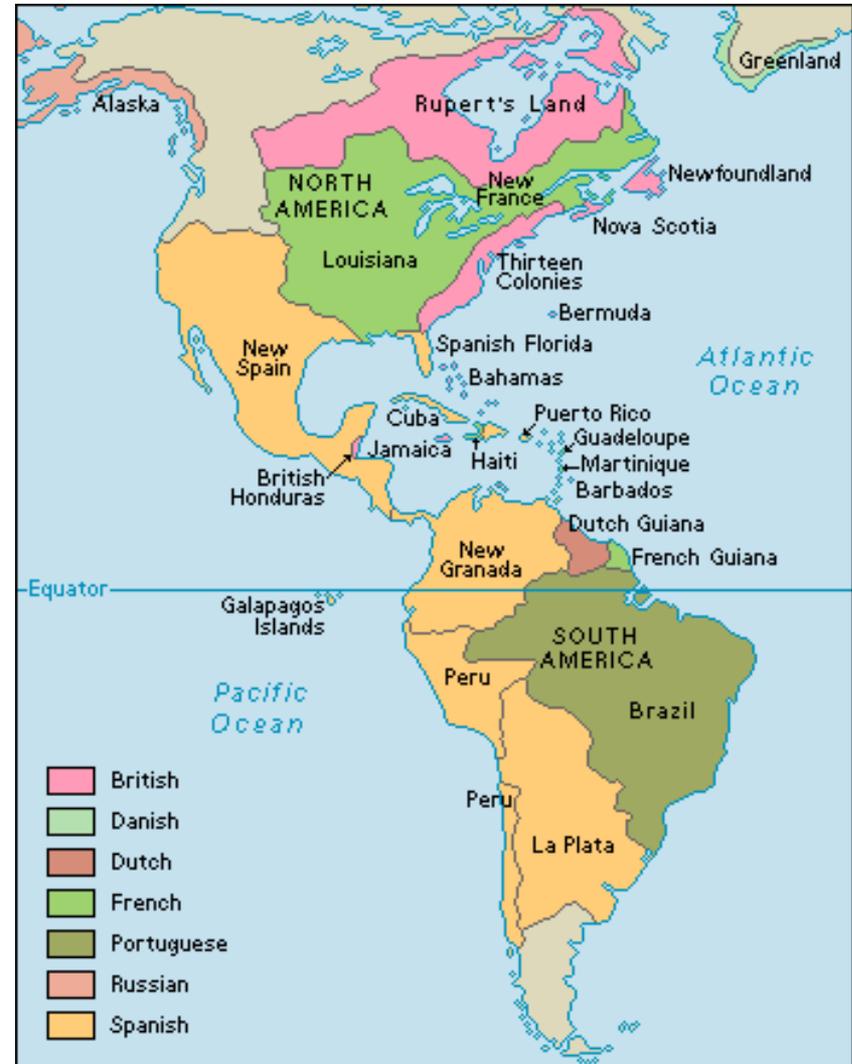
French Indian War

- Fight between the English and France and their allies the Natives.
- Fight over the profitable Ohio River valley.
- English win the battle and the Treaty of Paris of 1763 makes England the dominant power in America.



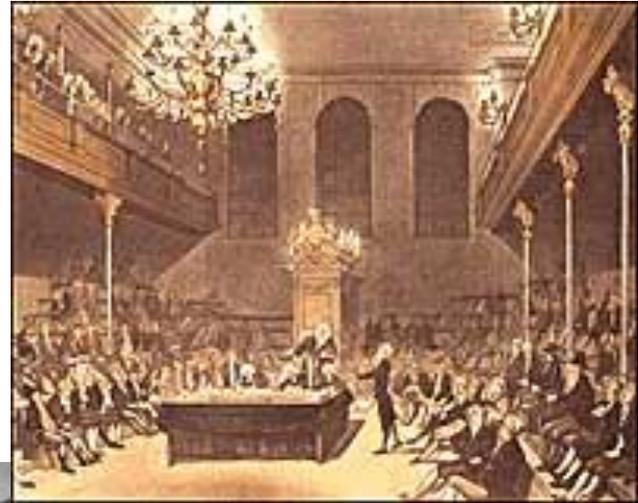
Outcome of the War

- Left Great Britain in debt.
- New territories to defend.
- Passed Proclamation of 1763, preventing colonialist from expanding.
- New taxes; custom duties, sugar act, stamp act.
- Quartering Act of 1765 obligated the colonist to provide shelter for British troops.



The Townshend Acts

- Parliament passes the Townshend Acts, 1767.
- New taxes on glass, lead, paper, paint, and tea.
- Colonists begin to protest and challenge Parliament's right to tax.
- Parliament repeals almost all new taxes.
- Peace and stability is restored.



Decision for Independence

- The increase of taxes.
- The removal of the Massachusetts assembly.
- Lack of representation in the English Parliament.
- Result; The creation of the Continental Congress and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence, which declared the colonies free from British rule.



Major Battles

- Lexington; British troops try to secretly move on Concord. (Military supplies) First confrontation.
- Battle of Saratoga; Americans defeat 5,000 British troops. Boost morale and France joins the war and provide aid for the Americans.
- Yorktown; last major battle of the war. American's defeat Cornwallis.



The outcome of an American Victory

- Treaty of Paris recognized the United States of America as an independent nation with the Mississippi River as its western border.
- The British kept Canada.
- They gave Florida back to Spain and made other agreements with France.
- Treaty ended the war and a new nation began to take shape.

